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Civilized or Murphysized?

With a just appreciation of political values and of moral forces, the friends of good government everywhere in the United States see that JEROME is the protagonist and chief figure of the campaign. Wherever Bosses have been knocked out, wherever independent and honest men of both or all parties are trying to knock Bosses out, there is a strong desire and hope for JEROME's election. On this great scene of New York a national drama is in progress. Mr. JEROME's courage, his hatred of graft, his plain speaking, his contempt of consequences, his reliance upon the popular instinct for truth, honesty and a square deal, his energy and independence, his defiance of Bosses, his healthy vernacular speech, his democratic character have made him friends everywhere; but this is not his fight alone, and the personal side of it, engaging, manly and gallant as that is, counts but little by the side of the transcendent issues which are centered in his candidacy.

Shall the District Attorney of New York county, after a brilliantly successful and impeccably faithful discharge of his delicate and onerous duties, be set aside because he will not worship the brazen calf of East Fourteenth street? He has satisfied nobody but the people. Do the people still retain the power of electing their own District Attorney, or have they given it to CHARLEY MURPHY?

All over the country is heard of breaking "slates," of Bosses howling in panic. Here in Manhattan, the head of a mighty city, supposed to be civilized, here in the centre of wealth, of industry, of cultivation and the social arts, is there a stolid population that consents to graft and has no interest in self-government or honest government, no voice in the selection of its rulers, no ideals of public justice, no pride as a community?

Are Manhattan and The Bronx civilized or Murphysized?

The President as a Southerner. New evidence of the versatility of President ROOSEVELT is to be found in the character of the speeches which he has delivered thus far in the course of his tour in the South. The late President HARRISON manifested so much ability as a public orator on occasions of this sort, in the course of similar journeys, that it was hardly to be expected that his successor would ever prove his equal in this respect; but we think that President ROOSEVELT is showing quite as much facility in the arts of the orator.

In the first place, his speeches are interesting; and that is the first essential, after all. We were inclined to think at one time that he exhibited too great a tendency to the enunciation of mere platitudes and truisms, and that the people were getting rather tired of the constant reiteration of the doctrine "Be good and you will be happy." But on the present journey old truths have been expounded with the aid of fresh illustrations; and nothing could be better than that portion of the President's speech at Atlanta in which he urged the importance of being just in judging public men, saying: "When we express moral reproaches, let us be sure that we know the facts and that we say only exactly what is true. To accuse an honest man of being a thief is to gladden the heart of every thief in the nation."

We desire to call particular attention, however, to the very interesting personal note in the short address which the President made at Roswell, Georgia, the old home of his mother. Here he declared himself as much a Southerner as a Northerner, and referred to his distinguished kinsman who gained high honor and rank in the naval service of the Confederate States of America. We quote his words:

"It has been my very great good fortune to have the right to claim that my blood is half Southern and half Northern, and I would deny the right of any man here to feel a greater pride in the deeds of every Southerner than I feel. Of the children, the brothers and sisters of my mother, who were born and brought up in that house on the hill there, my two uncles afterward entered the Confederate service and served in the Confederate navy. One, the younger man, served on the Alabama as the youngest officer aboard her. He was captain of one of her broadside 32-pounders in her final fight, and when at the very end the Alabama was sinking and the Kearsarge passed under her stern and came up along the side that had not been engaged hitherto my uncle, LIVING BULLOCK, shifted his gun from one side to the other and fired the two last shots fired from the Alabama. JAMES DUNWOODY BULLOCK was an Admiral in the Confederate service. Of all the people whom I have ever met he was the one that came nearest to that beautiful creation of THOMAS PAINE, COLONEL NEWCOMB."

It is an interesting coincidence that in the nineteenth volume of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, just sent out by the Navy Department in Washington, is printed an order of the Secretary of the Confederate navy to the officer whom the President thus compares with COLONEL NEWCOMB, wherein is shown the high esteem in which Commander BULLOCK was held by those in authority. This order, which is in the form of a letter from Secretary MALLORY to Commander BULLOCK, who was then at Liverpool, furnishes official confirmation of the President's estimate of the ability of his relative.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, MARCH 17, 1864. The two ships under your immediate charge will be named respectively Mississippi and Louisiana. In accordance with your wishes, you will take the command of one, and the other will be assigned to Commander T. A. BULLOCK, who is instructed to communicate with you. For the prompt and responsible duty of getting these ships in and fitting them for service the important tasks of your office, and every naval officer and agent of this Department is expected to give all possible aid in this important work. Commensurate may arise to render a change of instructions expedient, but under existing circumstances for the recovery of New Orleans, and to this great object direct your preparations to be made. You are thoroughly familiar with the character and defenses of the Mississippi below New Orleans as several details of them are unnecessary. It is believed that if your two ships could pass the two forts at night they might drive away or destroy the enemy's ships at New Orleans and capture the city. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant. S. H. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy. Commander JAMES D. BULLOCK, U. S. Navy, Liverpool, England.

The title of President ROOSEVELT to be considered a genuine Southerner is certainly not open to dispute.

Refusing a Tempting Bait.

THE HON. ARTHUR PUGH GORMAN showed unsuspected good judgment of popular opinion when he promised to retire from politics at the end of his present term in the United States Senate if the Maryland voters will accept the so-called Poe amendment to the Maryland Constitution. This amendment, which should have been named the Gorman amendment, allows anybody to vote who was entitled to vote on January 1, 1860, or is a male lineal descendant of such person and twenty-one years old. Nobody else can vote unless he can read any section of the Maryland Constitution which the registration officers may select, "and give any reasonable explanation of the same." If he can't read, he "must be able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers."

BOSS GORMAN'S amendment. BOSS GORMAN'S registration officers. Ostensibly aimed at the negroes, it would really hit the foreign born citizens. If two registration officers try to keep a voter out, they can do it, for it takes three out of the board of four to let him in. Much chance of voting a white foreign born citizen would have if he were indiscreet enough to be an anti-Gorman Democrat or a Republican. GORMAN'S aim is not to prevent that impossibility in Maryland, "negro domination." It is to secure and perpetuate Gorman domination. For the Republicans the Hon. CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE, in his absolutely clear, logical manner, has shown the true object, nature and inevitable effect of this attempt to disfranchise thousands of white men for the benefit of the Boss. But the most effective fighting against it is done by Democrats. ISIDOR RAYNER, Mr. GORMAN'S colleague in the Senate, Governor WARFIELD, Attorney-General BRYAN and other Democratic leaders protest in the most solemn and emphatic manner against this sinister revival of Know Nothingism, this scheme for the disfranchisement of white men, this suppression of suffrage and despotism of the machine. In Maryland, as in so many other States, party names are nothing for the moment. The instant thing is to smash the machine.

Mr. GORMAN offered an unusually tempting bait, but the people don't bite at it. They know him.

Norway to Have a Danish King.

According to telegrams from Christiania and Copenhagen, the Norwegian provisional government has decided not to wait for a plebiscite, but by a resolution of the Storting to offer the crown of Norway to Prince CHARLES of Denmark, whose mother was a Swedish Princess, daughter of King OSCAR'S predecessor, and whose wife is Princess MAUD of England, youngest daughter of King EDWARD VII. We are informed that the offer will be accepted in pursuance of a decision reached by the Danish Ministerial Council. The choice of a ruler is interesting, for it marks a recession toward a state of things which existed for many centuries before 1814, up to which time Norway and Denmark had been politically associated.

The Norwegian language and literature are much more closely allied to the Danish than to the Swedish, and the true intellectual capital of Norway is not Stockholm, but Copenhagen. That is the fundamental reason for the fact that the Norwegians have always regarded the Danes with more sympathy than they have the Swedes. The tie of sentiment proved stronger than the separatist influence exerted by a difference of social structure and political institutions. The Norwegian social system, ever since it ceased to be feudal, has tended strongly toward democracy, whereas in Denmark absolutism for a long time prevailed and society was organized on aristocratic principles. Nevertheless, the feeling of brotherhood, fostered by the near relationship of the Danish and Norwegian tongues, led Norway to accept contentedly Danish rule for upward of four hundred years and to bear at times more oppressive treatment than it has had any occasion to complain of at the hands of the Swedes.

On the death of King HACO in 1819 the Norwegian throne passed through a daughter to the Swedish royal house, and again in 1830 through marriage to the Danish. Seventeen years later the great Queen MARGARET of Denmark united all three of the Scandinavian kingdoms by the Union of Kalmar, which union, so far as Denmark and Norway were concerned, subsisted up to 1814, when the Congress of Vienna transferred the latter kingdom to Sweden, a transfer, however, which was resisted by the Norwegians under the leadership of Prince CHRISTIAN of Denmark, who had been chosen King. When, subsequently, Prince CHRISTIAN abdicated King CHARLES XIII. of Sweden was accepted.

by the Norwegians for their sovereign, but not until after he had recognized the extremely liberal Constitution which they had proclaimed. In 1821 the Norwegians abolished all titles of nobility. It is unquestionably to the liberal institutions which have been operative under the new regime, and not to the substitution of a Swedish for a Danish dynasty, that we should ascribe the astonishing revival of commerce, prosperity and culture which has been witnessed in Norway during the last fifty years. There is no reason to doubt that Norwegian progress will continue, now that absolute independence has been achieved. For reactionary influences need be apprehended from a Danish ruler. It is true that in Denmark the sovereign was invested with absolute power from 1660 until 1814, and more than once during that period the national rights of Norway were disregarded. Now, on the other hand, Denmark itself has a Constitution of a particularly liberal type, the members of the Folketing or popular branch of the Danish Parliament being chosen by what is practically universal suffrage, while even of the sixty-six members of the Landsting or upper house all but twelve are elected for a term of eight years by certain bodies representing the large taxpayers of the kingdom. Politically and socially, therefore, Denmark, like Norway, and unlike Sweden, is organized on democratic principles. Even, therefore, if Denmark and Norway were bound together, as until lately were the two northern Scandinavian kingdoms, there would be no reason to dread any conflict of political ideas. As a matter of fact, however, no dynasty union is contemplated. Norway will remain as independent of Denmark as she is to-day, though the Norwegians will have a Danish King and an English Queen.

The Convention of Judges at Albany.

A convention of Judges is to meet in the Capital at Albany on Tuesday next to revise the General Rules of Practice in the courts of record of this State.

The members of this convention consist of the twenty-four Supreme Court Justices assigned to sit in the four departments of the Appellate Division, held respectively in New York, Brooklyn, Albany and Rochester.

These Judges are required by Section 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure to meet at Albany at least every second year after the fourth Tuesday in October, 1895, to establish rules of practice "which shall be binding upon all the courts in this State and all the Judges and Justices thereof, except the court for the trial of impeachments and the Court of Appeals." While it has been held that the rules established by such judicial convention have the force and effect of statutes and cannot properly be disregarded by courts or Judges or practitioners, the power of the convention does not extend so far as to abrogate any rule of procedure laid down in the Code itself. In other words, the authority of the convention to make rules is limited to those not inconsistent with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

At present the General Rules of Practice applicable to courts of record all over the State are eighty-four in number. Most of them are substantially the same as they were in 1895, when the first convention of Appellate Division Justices was held just before the Appellate Divisions were organized under the Constitution of 1894. So far as we have been able to learn, only one important change is to be proposed at the convention on Tuesday. This relates to the computation of the amount which shall be payable to a party entitled to a life estate who consents to accept a gross sum in lieu of the annual interest or income for life which he would otherwise be entitled to receive.

The existing rule provides that under such circumstances the gross sum payable to a tenant for life or a widow entitled to dower "shall be estimated according to the then value of an annuity of 6 per cent. on the principal sum during the probable life of such person according to the Portsmouth or Northampton Tables." These tables are no longer regarded by competent insurance actuaries as accurate. In view of modern mortality statistics they are now so discredited that they are not followed by any of the insurance companies. These corporations generally make use of what is known as the "American Experience Table of Mortality," while the Insurance Department of this State deems the Carlisle Table of Mortality the most accurate. This is the table used in making computations under the Inheritance Tax law, and while it varies in some respects from the American Experience Table, the differences are not great. It is probable that the convention of Judges will substitute one of these tables for the Portsmouth and Northampton Tables, which now form the basis of the general rule of practice regulating the computation of gross sums allotted in payment of life estates.

Some other changes, but doubtless be made in the rules, but the proposed amendment which we have noticed is that which bears most directly and materially on the rights of litigants.

Where Is McAdoo?

If the Hon. WILLIAM MCADOO were at his desk in the building at 300 Mulberry street the outrageous and ridiculous performances now being indulged in by a policeman in command of the Nineteenth precinct would come to a sudden stop. Mr. MCADOO is an intelligent man, experienced in the law and fully informed as to the duties and responsibilities of the peace officers of New York. He knows how far the law allows them to go, and how far they should go. It is quite evident that he does not know how far they do go.

The public has not been informed of Commissioner MCADOO'S departure from the city, but this is not a remarkable circumstance. So big and so busy a community as New York has more important things to do than to watch the goings and comings of even its most important servants. Probably Mr. MCADOO'S absence would never have come to the notice of any except those whose business brings into personal contact with him.

Woman and the Whisker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—E. H. J. is too narrow minded and clean shaven, and a dandy and priest's gentleman. They don't whisker. E. H. J. must be an Englishman saying that bad carriers and truckmen are not gentlemen. It's the man who has a beard and a clean face, and a clean face every time. Also the chance to see the mouth. Yes, and to kiss it too. FORTY HAMILTON, Oct. 19.

Chinese Leaving New York.

From the Christian City. The Chinese population of New York has been on the decrease by two thousand to twenty-five hundred during the last eighteen months.

Harry of the West Stomped.

Henry Clay had just announced he would rather be right than President. "United States, college or insurance?" we inquired. Being unable to specify, his declaration naturally lost much of its weight.

Diplomatic Precedent.

Father—What were you and young Huger talking about last night? Daughter—Really, I can't tell you, but I was on the subject.

THE CANDIDATE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE MINIST OF THE PEOPLE.

THE PEOPLE'S SIX SHOOTER.

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